THE NATIONAL ERA.

BSCRIBERS will please remember, as their ons run out, that the postage on the Era, after the 30th of June, will be about one-half what it is now. We hope they will bear in mind keeping up and extending the circulation of the paper. Lest they may have forgotten, we republish the terms

Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ad

us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars. Clubs : five copies for eight dollars ; ten copies for

" AMERICAN TELEGRAPH" is the title of a penny daily, lately commenced in this city by Connolly, Wimer, & McGill. It is a neatly printed, interesting paper, and Mr. Connolly is already very favorably known to the public, through his connection with the Republic, as local editor. The fair to succeed.

THE INFLUENCE OF ONE MAN.

From March 7th, 1850, to March 31st, 1851, the most prominent, if not the most attractive object in the political world, has been Daniel Webster. During that period he has reached an eminence higher, if not more enviable, than was ever his

The 7th of March, 1850, witnessed his sudden, unexpected, total repudiation of the Ordinance of 1787 in its application to United States Territory-a policy to which by his position as a Massachusetts Whig, by his long course of opposition to the extension of Slavery, by his speeches, letters, and declarations innumerable, he had been solemnly, and, in the judgment of the Public, irrevocably committed. That act shocked of Slavery, and that this can be effected without his friends and amazed his enemics; filled one serious detriment to the interests of any considsection of his country with joy the other, with erable class, may at some future time feel it his sorrow, shame, and indignation. Had not the duty to announce openly his convictions, and rally death of General Taylor opened the way for a around him the many citizens of the South, who new Cabinet, the close of Mr. Webster's Sena- now in secret deplore the evils of Slavery, but torial term would have afforded the People of from prudential considerations suppress their Massachusetts an opportunity to show their sense opinions. of his political apostacy, by permitting him to retire from public life But, the accession of Mr. Fillmore prevented him from falling into their bands

From that hour, slaveholders and their allies, without distinction of Party, determined that this signal act of treachery to Northern Principles should be rewarded with signal honors; it would never do to overlook the claims of a statesman who had risked so much in their behalf. Under the pressure of their influence, Mr. Fillmore was prevailed upon to interpose between him and his constituents, and to assign him the highest place in his Administration, of the future character of which, the appointment was an infallible indication.

From that day to this, by the contrivances of his friends and of himself, he has been constantly kept before the American People, and an act, which ought to have overwhelmed him with political odium, has been held up as an infinite claim to their admiration and confidence. Let us review some of these contrivances.

A circular letter, expressive of high approbation of his conduct, a sort of testimonial to character, is circulated by his zealous partisans for signatures, and when, by every appeal to good GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE nature, to policy, to personal friendship, to old attachments, the requisite number of signers has been obtained their names are paraded in the newspapers to show how well the great statesman is sustained in his apostacy.

Next follow gratulatory letters from Doctors treats by the notion that the Union was about to stepped forward, put his Atlantean shoulders under the massive pile, which now only stands

Greetings from Democratic veterans, trained champions of slavery, are next in order. Old Party animosities are forgotten in the gush of warm gratitude to this new Saviour of the Union. Then come addresses and letters from Union meetings, duly chronicling the perils of the crisis, and the deeds of the man who has been willing to sacrifice himself in the effort to avert them

To all these testimonials Mr. Webster return prompt and patriotic answers, dwelling upon the Union and the Constitution, as if for the first time the People needed to be informed of the obligations of the one or the blessings of the other, and as if the first discoverer of both were

Quite opportunely, a mob of a few negroes in the city of Boston rescues by surprise from the custody of a deputy marshal, off his guard, an alleged fugitive from slavery. What a famous occasion for a display of the sublimest attributes of the Government-of its inexorable determination to vindicate the Majesty of the Laws, of its noble heroism in behalf of the Union! A Proclamation, necessary preliminary to the use of the War Power, as lightning preludes the thunder, startles the country. The telegraphic wires are kept hot with the fervors of patriotic anxiety which quivers along them, as the illustrious Secretary of State receives from and sends to his Boston commissioner alarm-messages. The clash of arms is heard, as the army is put in motion, and the rattling of chains tells that the navy is getting underweigh. With such dread preparations to catch a poor runaway, and punish the few negroes who. after taking him from a sleepy deputy, went quietly about their business, who can doubt that the illustrious Secretary of State and his President are equal to all emergencies, and that the Union and the Constitution are safe in their custody?

But, the immortality gained on this famous oc casion, is not enough. The honor and humanity of the Government have been beautifully illustrated by the untiring Secretary. An unfortunate note from the Austrian Government gave him an opportunity to magnify the power and resources of our glorious Republic, and show off a considerable amount of Fourth of July "pluck" against Foreign Despots. No special necessity existed for the disclosure of the correspondence-it could answer no purpose, unless to tickle the national vanity and afford an opportunity to Mr. Webster's partisans for a little glorification but it was called for by Senatorial resolution, and laid before the American People. The same contrivance brought out a correspondence concerning Kossuth and his compatriots in captivity.

And then follows an epistolary correspondence between the venerable schoolmaster and his venerable pupil, with due note of the substantial gratitude of the latter; and another correspondence, concerning a carriage, brace of horses and harness, which was handsomely acknowledged by the Secretary, with eloquent allusion to the Union and Constitution, elegantly garnished with

given to him at Annapolis, by the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in session at that place. Whig and Democrat united to do him honor. The lion and the lamb lay down together, and a political millennium made its advent in Annapolis. The President, and Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay, and General Cass, and General Foote, were toasted and drunk by Jew and Gentile, Greek and Barbarian. It was a Pentecost of good feeling, only, instead of speaking in many tongues, all were made to speak in one tongue, and that was burdened with the praises of Daniel

A change of opinion and position is not neces sarily blameworthy or discreditable. The politician who abandons a wrong course for a right one, does well, and deserves the praise of a welldoer. It was the change from a right to a wrong position that brought down upon the head of Mr. Webster the reprobation of the best men

generally of the North. alt him for his services. He is a mean client of the people have been elevated to the enjoy- not explain how it happened that a week or two

monthe

over with him; the eloquence and influence of once enlisted in his defence; and his party ceased. as such, to support the policy of Slavery Restriction by positive law. The time may come when this example of defection from the Right, may encourage the defection from the Wrong of some equally distinguished statesman in another quarter. Some Southern man of exalted position and talent, arriving at the conclusion that the highest welfare of the Republic demands the abolition

For ourselves, also, we confess, that with al her faults, yet kindred as she is to us in blood, in language, and in institutions, and united as we are more than any other two nations, by commerce, we should prefer the continuance of her political ascendency in Europe, to the accession of her food from the West, and of the raw material for clothing the world, from the South; and fall, when Daniel Webster with a noble daring her fall, while it would bring ruin on the whole fabric of modern civilization, would cause a revo lution in this country only less momentous than in her own."

Thus speaks the Southern Press of Eugland, and we take pleasure in avowing our cordial concurrence in the sentiments it expresses. There are prejudiced and narrow-minded persons on both sides of the Atlantic, who would sow the seeds of discord and alienation between the United States and Great Britain; who would place them in the position of antagonists, with interests eternally in conflict, to such an extent that the growth of one must be regarded as perilous to the security of the other. These constitute but a small portion of the citizens in either country, but they make up in zeal and clamor what they

lack in numbers. England and the United States belong to the same sphere of civilization. The fact that they have one language in common, in which are embodied the imperishable records of their laws and institutions, their science and literature, their arts and arms, their battles for Freedom and triumphs over Despotism, is of itself a stronger bond of sympathy and relationship than can exist between either of them and any other nation. Talk as we may of the mixture of races in this country, exaggerate as we may certain peculiarities which distinguish the American from the Englishman, the truth remains that they belong to one family, are alike in essentials of character-in hardiness, adventure, tenacity of purpose, sincerity, earnestness, practical good sense, contempt of pretension and imposture, self-reliance, love of personal freedom, capacity for selfgovernment and respect for order-alike in their ample provision for domestic comfort, their commercial enterprise, and their strong instinct for colonization; alike in their religion, fundamental

laws and institutions, and social usages. Each branch of the family, to use a cant, but ignificant term, has a mission to accomplish, and is so located that it may reach its highest development without infringement on the sphere of the other. In the Old World, the star of Great Britain is now, and has long been, in the ascendant; in the New World, the 'United States are without a rival. Together, they exert a controlling influence over the destinies of mankind. No other nation colonizes and civilizes so rapidly and so thoroughly as they do. This continent is the grand field of our operations; Australasia, New Zealand, and India, the magnificent domain of our elder brother. The United States seek no interference in European or Oriental affairs Great Britain asks only security for what she al ready possesses in America. There can be no conflict of ambition between them, if their respective Governments are controlled by ordinary good sense and moderation. And, if no conflict of ambition, much less of interest. Common interests bind them even more closely than a common relationship. Each is the most important consumer and producer for the other. The stoppage of our production would ruin her, as the

destruction of her industry would prostrate us. With such ties between us, such grounds for nutual respect and affection, there is reason why we "should prefer the continuance of her political ascendency in Europe to the accession of any

other nation." Nor do we entertain a doubt of her ability to maintain this ascendency. Divided as she is in territory, she is no more so than when she marshalled Europe against Napoleon, and conquered the Conqueror. We cannot see in her present state those signs of weakness which the Southern Press attempts to point out. She has doubled her population in the last fifty years, besides sending out vast streams of emigration to all parts of the world. She has more than doubled her commerce, her wealth, and her resources. The social condition of the masses of her people is better than it was at the beginning of the present century. Statistics show that there is less pauperism, less crime, less ignorance, less proportionate taxation, less suffering, a higher standard of living among them, than there was then. As to the conflict of classes, its bitterness has been mitigated rather than aggravated, as monopolies, Nor do we blame the South for seeking to ex- one by one, have given way, and more and more

Slavery are wise in honoring the politicians who army at home has been reduced to fifty thousand venture something to favor its interests. And men, while that of France has been augmented we feel disposed to pity, rather than denounce, to four or five hundred thousand—at the first tap the well-meaning gentlemen, not much versed in of an invader's drum, could we suppose France politics, who, put in terror by imaginary dangers mad enough, with volcanic elements at work in to the Union, have offered up incense to Mr. her own bowels, to dream of a descent upon her Webster, as the saviour of the country in a dark ancient rival, every man on English soil would too that we rely upon them as our best agents for and threatening hour. But there is a large class be transformed into a soldier, more formidable of trading politicians who care nothing for Truth, than the best drilled mcrcenary that breathes. Justice, or Mercy-who have no conceptions of It is a mistake to suppose that the martial virtues National Well-Being, that do not connect them- are best cultivated by the unwilling, sluggish perselves with pecuniary or other personal interests; formance of camp duty in times of peace. That and who hope to share in what they suppose the nation will be found to be most dangerous in Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending rising fortunes of Mr. Webster. To them he is war, whose citizens in peace are left at liberty to largely indebted for these systematic efforts to develop their energies in fearful struggles with keep him before the country. They would pre- adversity, or in the daring pursuits of fortune, pare the way for his elevation to the Presidency, while the products of their ever-working enerperfectly indifferent as to the combinations of gies, instead of being wasted in useless war-armaparties by which it might be effected, or as to ments, go to the aggrandizement of national what old issues it might become necessary to power, and the multiplication of national resources. The same causes which, as some sup-The example of Mr. Webster shows how far a pose, have been operating unfavorably upon the statesman of high position and commanding warlike character, or, rather, the courage and enterprise deserves well of our citizens, and bids talent may defy the public sentiment of his particular section of the Union, and yet retain operation in this country; but we all know with place, power, and reputation. Had Mr. Webster what engerness, at the first signal of war, maintained his original ground on the Territorial our peace-loving, peace-drilled people sprang at Question, scarcely a prominent man in his party | the throat of the Republic of Mexico, and that, would have dared to abandon the Wilmot Pro- too, in a war pronounced by more than one-half viso. He changed, and whole battalions went of them to be unjust and aggressive. The Southern Press has mistaken the character of the distinguished politicians and ecclesiastics were at | English People, their condition and resources. Never were they more powerful, more courageous, more capable of prolonged endurance, abler to inflict deadly blows, than they are now. Abroad and at home, their Government has shown itself equal to all emergencies. When, a year or two since its empire in the Indies was menaced by the Sikhs, with what unfailing energy it met the danger, and vindicated its supremacy! And at home, did it betray any signs of debility, when Rebellion lifted its front in Ireland, and Chartism threatened the throne in London? The wrongs of Ireland have always commanded our sympathy, and excited our indignation against her oppressor; and we have ever bid God-speed to the efforts of the masses in England to secure equal political rights; but bloody revolution in Great Britain is not the way to redress wrong, or establish right, any more than in this country; and we rejoiced when we saw with what irresist-

ible might the Government crushed the spirit of insurrection, and upheld the cause of order. The Southern Press exaggerates the dangers to be apprehended from France. That Republic is warlike, but she is not so stable in her domestic affairs, or so prosperous, that she can afford to provoke lightly such a Power as England. No Frenchman now dreams of the conquest of Great | him Britain, and the Southern Press pays but a poor compliment to the "poor, rural" population of France, when it supposes that the immense wealth of London must prove a provocative to its appetite for plunder. We were not aware that the robber-instinct was characteristic of the French people. The history of the late revolution, when the masses of Paris, indoctrinated as they were with the ideas of Socialism, had possession of that rich capital, and command of its piles of wealth, and yet prohibited plunder under pain of death, scarcely gives countenance to the notion that the treasures of London are so inviting to the poor people of France, that they will seize the first opportunity to make a descent

upon England for the sake of plunder! There is nothing in the circumstances of the two Powers, nothing in their relations to each other, nothing in their relations to Europe generally, which threatens to embroil them. On the contrary, they belong to the same great system of Representative Government, and they are equally interested in maintaining political institutions, founded to a great extent in common up the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, against the aggressive designs of Russian and Austrian

CORRESPONDENTS - ERROR CORRECTED.

Correspondents are not always as reasonable as they ought to be. Some of them deem their communications of so much importance that they are apt to get out of humor, if obliged to wait for their publication. We are disposed to be as obliging as possible, but our sheet is not gumelastic. There are communications now on our table, and in our pigeon-holes, enough to fill the Era for a month to come to the exclusion of everything else. We cannot print them all at once, nor can we consent to crowd them upon our readers so rapidly, as to deprive them of that variety of entertainment which they have a right to look for. Some time ago, a correspondent who had furnished us some articles on a subject largely discussed in our columns, not seeing them in the paper as soon as he expected, sent us a note withdrawing his subscription. He is welcome to do

so; his articles will be disposed of without the slightest reference to that fact. Another, impatient of waiting, publishes his communication in another paper. We had intended to publish it, but this will save us the necessity. The closing paragraph shows that the whole article was written under a misapprehension of our views.

We copy it for the purpose of correcting it: "Now, as an example of wrong and wicked egislation, I would name the late law of Congress

legislation, I would name the late law of Congress for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

"I understand you (though of opinion that the law is unjust) to recommend passive obedience to it. Now I insist, dear friend, that justice will never reverse its own judgment, no matter whose ox is gored. For example, let us suppose that all the slaves at present in bondage escape, and evade the vigilance of their pursuers, but exactly the same number of free persons, including yourself. same number of free persons, including yourself, be seized and carried into slavery. Would the wrong thus done be any greater than if they had caught the identical slaves that escaped? And in that event, do you suppose you would still feel it your duty to practice and teach passive obedings to the law in equation? ence to the law in question? If you would, you

re up to the golden rule." We have never taught passive obedience, or any other kind of obedience to laws requiring us to do wrong. Our position, so often affirmed that we marvel how any one could have mistaken it, is: Penceable non-conformity to such laws, conjoined with submission to their penalties. This is the duty of the citizen, unless circumstances justify a revelation.

VIRGINIA OPPOSED TO SECESSION.

The Legislature of Virginia has adopted, with great unanimity, (there being but two or three dissentients in either branch,) resolutions in favor of abiding by the Compromise measures of the last session, expressing kind feeling towards South Carolina, but pronouncing against secession, and announcing her purpose to send no delegates to the Southern Congress. The Southern Press denounces Virginia as being now the foremost of the " submission States."

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES OF THE MAIL.

The following extracts from a letter written by a prominent postmaster at the West, in reply to a letter calling his attention to certain alleged post office irregularities, are worthy the consider ation of our brethren of the press:

"Those editors who complain do not labor in the details of their offices. Many of them con-fide the wrapping and addressing of their papers to boys, and the packages are sent to the post offices in wheelbarrows, baskets, and arms, in an irresponsible manner; so that the editors are un-able to say whether all arrive at the office, or may be neglected by omission or misdirection; and then, again, the directions, in many instances, are so badly written that we have much trouble to read them. The folding often causes the direction to run over the edges of packages, and on the opposite side. This is a serious drawback in distributing. All these troubles have to be pa-tiently submitted to."—Republic.

We are not disposed to be hard upon postasters. They have their own troubles and vexations, and publishers, we doubt not, sometimes saddle upon them the consequences of their own faults. But, allowing due weight to what is said by "this prominent postmaster," at the best, it will

that defrauds his advocate. The upholders of ment of political rights. What if her standing since, we received from Indiana and Illinois, from day to day, considerable numbers of letters, dated about the middle of February, and which had been about a month on their way to Washington. Nor will it explain how it happened that for two or three weeks in succession, during the same period, the packages of the Era for several post offices in those States failed entirely of reaching their points of destination, though no change of any kind had been made in our office, and no complaint of such irregularity had ever been made

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

The American Baptist, of Utica, New York, publishes letters from the Rev. Edward Matthews, giving an account of his barbarous treat-

ment in Kentucky. Mr. Matthews, it seems, is an agent of the American Free Mission Society, and, in the exercise of his agency, visited that State, and took coasion to advocate from the pulpit anti-slavery sentiments. Not long since, in the village of Richmond, Madison county, he applied to several churches for permission to lecture on the moral and religious condition of the slaves, but was unsuccessful. February 1st, in the evening, he preached to the colored congregation of that place, after which he was assailed by a mob and driven from the town. Returning in a short time, he left a communication respecting the transaction at the office of the Richmond Chronicle, and again departed, but had not gone far, before he was overtaken by four men, who selzed him, and led him to an out-of-the-way place, where they consulted as to what they should do with him. They resolved to duck him, ascertaining first that he could swim. Two of them took him and threw him into a pond, as far as they could, and, on his rising to the surface, bade him come out. He did so, and, on his refusing to promise never to come to Richmond, they flung him in again. This operation was repeated four times, when he yielded. They next demanded of him a promise that he would leave Kentucky and never return again. He refused to give it, and they threw him in the water six times more, when, his strength failing, and they threatening to whip him, he gave the

pledge required, and left the State. We do not know anything about Mr. Ma'thews or his mode of promulgating his views. The laws in Kentucky for the protection of what is called "Slave-Property" are stringent enough, and nobody can doubt the readiness of Public Sentiment to enforce their heaviest penalties against offenders. If Mr. Matthews violated the law, he should have been tried by the law, and he would have been, had he committed an illegal act. No charge of the kind is made against

He was, then, the victim of Lynch law, administered in a ruffianly manner, and without provocation; and the parties concerned in the transaction, whatever their position in society, were

guilty of conduct as cowardly as it was brutal. As to the manner in which Mr. Matthews has conducted himself in Kentucky, we know nothing. We transfer to our columns the following extract from an editorial in the Journal and Messenger of Cincinnati, a Baptist paper, and which, it may be presumed, speaks intelligently on the subject :

" Mr. Matthews is likewise a Baptist minister, whose ostensible mission is one of love. If he has violated that mission, or any law, he is amenable to God and law, and not to LAWLESS VIOLENCE. His going to Kentucky is a matter of conscience to him, in which he has a right to indulge. Many good anti-slavery men would question the wisdom of such a step. None would doubt his RIGHT. Many, as a matter of taste and propriety, cannot admire the way in which he is reputed to do his work. But they believe he is conscientious, and they know that oppression maketh even a wise man mad. We do not think, in obedience to Christ's commands, he sufficiently counted the cost. For no one in his position should go to led to the excitement, we simply denied that we Kentucky to agitate the question of slavery, unless he expects to DIE. No man in this position, which Mr. Matthews occupies, can do it, without which Mr. Matthews occupies, can do it, without falling a martyr. Liberty of speech and thought is not, cannot be enjoyed in slave States. Slavery could not exist for a moment if it did. It is doubtless the daily of the Christian, not to surrerder his life cheaply for the sake of being a martyr. That would be an unholy motive. It is his duty to preserve it until the last moment. So Christ enjoins. It is no mark of cowardice to the When they presecute you in one city fee flee. When they persecute you in one city, flee into another, said the Saviour. But he did not say, give a pledge that you will not exercise your rights. Hence, He nor his Disciples ever did it. But it is a question, after one has deliberated, and conscientiously entered a community in the exercise of his constitutional and religious rights, whether he should give a pleage under the influence of a love of life, never to return. If he does, he has not counted the cost. A Christian should be as conscientious in pledging solemnly, not to do what he has an undoubted right to do, as he is

in laboring for the emancipation of the slave." PROSCRIPTION.

The National Intelligencer places the following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce, in a prominent place among its editorials, thereby giving it full endorsement:

"The Salem (Mass.) Register states that the publication of the laws of the United States has been transferred from the Portland Advertiser to the Christian M. ror. The former is a Free-Soil Whig paper, the latter a Congregational paper, which sustains the Constitution and Laws. So far as we know, it is the first instance in which the public advertising has been given to a religious newspaper. But probably the Government thought it was of no great use to publish the laws, unless they were to be obeyen." - Journal of

The Portland Advertiser has long been the leading Whig paper in Maine. It has never encouraged third parties, or a separate Free Soil organization, but has fraternized generally with the Boston Atlas, Albany Evening Journal, New York Tribune, and Whig papers of that class. It concurred with Mr. Webster in relation to the question of the nomination of General Taylor, but did not concur with him in withholding from the Administration of that honest old man, cordial support. When Mr. Webster abandoned the Whig ground in relation to the question of Slavery in the Territories, it declined respectfully to go with him, but published the whole of his speech, dissenting courteously from certain portions of it, abstaining, however, from any manifestation of hostility to him, and allowing correspondents to laud and defend the speech long after it had ceased to speak of it. Since then, it has never wavered in its attachment to the Whig party, encouraged in no instance a disposition to schism, but it has praised the Administration where it could conscientiously, and generally, where it could not, has been silent, laboring to unite adherence to Principle with loyalty to Party. The insinuation of the Journal of Com- brief and here it is: merce, that it has countenanced disobedience to the laws, is mean and false, perfectly in keeping with the character of that journal.

We have nothing to gain by thus speaking of

ident. The Advertiser does not seem to be much cast its columns on the matter are quite spicy :

"We cannot close, however, without noticing "We cannot close, however, without noticing the fact which must be gratifying to the friends of the Hon. Secretary—that in this, as in several other transfers of the patronage of his Department, he appears to manifest, in these his declining years, much more anxiety for religious than political support. May he better deserve it, and be more successful in obtaining it.

"The Advertiser will continue to be published as usual. It has been published in a Locofoco State, without patronage, State or National, for many years. Under Tyler, it was cut off very soon. This time it has fared a little better. But soon. This time it has fared a little better. But it has steadily supported the Whig party and Whig principles, and will continue to do the same. Those who have been clevated to high places may kick out from under them the ladders by which they have ascended, if they choose. But the proudest edifices cannot be erected without bricks and mortar, and our services as 'hodmen' in the Whig party will still be needed, notwith standing we no longer publish laws 'by authority.' recognised, the "It would have been a very simple thing for us order reigned."

to have retained the patronage. We understood perfectly well how it could be done, but self-respect would not permit us to adopt the neces-sary course. We sell our papers, but not our

And now, we should like to know whether such journals as the Portland Advertiser, the Boston Atlas, the Albany Evening Journal, the New York Tribune, and such Whige as they represent, can be ever prevailed upon to support for the Presidency men guilty of base proscription like that just noticed.

Special Despatch to the Tribune. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, March 26.

John T. Bush of Buffalo has just been appoint ed by the President Marshal of the Northern District of New York, vice Palmer V. Kellogg of Utica, removed. Wm. H. Thompson, (ex Canal Superintendent,) Collector of Customs at Rochester, vice Colonel

Elias Pond, removed.
Col. — Willard, Postmaster at Troy, vice
Thomas Clowes, removed.
Morris E. Fuller, Postmaster at Rockton (Lit-

tle Falls) vice Lee, removed. George B. Sargent, (brother of John O. of The Republic.) Surveyor General of Public Lands in Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., vice — Booth, removed. Your Sheriff Carnley, Sam. Strong, Jerome Fuller of the Albany State Register, and S. S. Jewett of the Buffalo Commercial, have been here.

We trust no one will hereafter question the President's devotion to the Union, nor his willingness to make sacrifices (of old-fashioned Whigs) for its support. A few more such removals and appointments would obviate all necessity for future exertions and sufferings (from gout) on the part of the "Union Committee of Safety." Of course, this demonstration is not to stop here, provided there are any more subjects for the guillotine. It would be an impeachment of the integrity or the efficiency of a Whig of '47the integrity or the efficiency of a Whig of '47'8-'9, to leave him in office after this. So let the heads roll! The basket is ready !- N. Y. Tribune The war then has seriously commenced. The Whig party is to be decimated, for the rebellion of some of its members against the Fugitive law-Good Whigs they may be in all other respects. but lacking faith in this pet measure of the Administration, they are to be led to the slaughter. This policy of proscription has been agreed

upon by the Cabinet after due consultation. Meantime, the Administration, to supply the loss of the numerous Whigs it must alienate by such a course, is invoking "the benefit of clergy." The numerous clerical homilies on "law and order," on the duty of catching runaway slaves on the horrors of Disunion, are carefully collected, republished ad infinitum, piled up in Washington, and then sent out under the frank of some accommodating member of Congress, to all parts of the country, to be circulated for the regeneration of Public Sentiment. The servile teachings of the Deweys, the Duffields, and the Lords, are relied upon as antidotes to the poison of Free-

THE LIBERTY PARTY PAPER, ONCE MORE.

In our entire editorial experience, we have never known ourselves so grossly, so recklessly misrepresented, as by the editor of the Liberty Party Paper.

It may be recollected that in April, 1848, an atempt having been made to carry off a large number of slaves from the District, a deep and general excitement in this city against abolitionists and anti slavery men of every class, was the immediate result. Lawless persons, who had long been seeking an opportunity to mob the Era, thought the occasion favorable, and popular indignation was directed against our press. A few pretended to think that we were concerned in the abduction of the slaves, and circulated such a rumor for effect. A large mob was raised, and for three days and nights it sought to destray our Press, and drive us from Washington. Without had taken any part in it, as we should have denied any false statement calculated to place us in a false position, and one inconsistent with the declaration of principles and measures issued by us on coming to Washington. At no time did we compromise any of our principles, or concede one iota to the demands of the mob. We stood simply upon our rights, maintained them, and at last, after a three days' struggle, through the aid of the civil authorities made good our position-a position we have held without disturbance ever

Now, read the version given by the Liberty Party Paper of this affair:

"The mob over which Dr. Bailey triumphed o the occasion alluded to, if we remember right, was occasioned by the attempt of Drayton and Sayre to give freedom to about eighty slaves, which came on board the Pearl in the Chesapeake. The mob, supposing the Doctor sympathized with Drayton and Sayre, and aided their attempt to to run the slaves, proceeded to his house to mob him—and Doctor Bailey 'put down' that mob— but how did he put it down? If our memory is not altogether in fault, he made a speech to it on the door of his dwelling, and assured it that he neither aided or approved of the conduct of Drayton and Sayre. That he held it to be wrong to assist slaves to escape from their masters in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere—that he washed his hands of all guilt in that affair, and that his heart was clean from the thought of aiding slaves to escape from the District or elsewhere. That his the laws of slavery in that way—that it was not only illegal, but immoral and dishonorable to do so—that he had always been obedient to the laws of slavery in the District—that the Era uttered no louder complaints against slavery, than did the Whig and Free Soil papers, and many mem-bers of Congress. He regarded slavery as wrong, and would persuade the citizens to do it away— but that he would be passively obedient to it so

long as the law of slavery was the law of the District! That, was what pacified the mob, if we remember right." You do not "remember right," nor did you take the pains to "remember right." Your statement is false, from beginning to end. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights, the mob was afoot. Wednesday night, it appointed a large committee to wait upon me, at my house, and demand from me the removal of my press-not any disclaimer, recantation, or explanation. I refused peremptorily, and asserted my rights without qualification. Let the Liberty Party Paper turn to the New York Tribune published a few days after the transaction, and he will find an exact report of what passed between the committee and myself, prepared by Dr. Houston, Senate Reporter, who happened fortunately to be present. What took place on Thursday night, we reported ourselves. No friend was present to give any account of it-no enemy ever attempted to report it. We were the coolest man in the crowd spoke without any haste, and recollected very distinctly what took place. Our account was

" In the evening, thousands collected about the office of the Era, but the array of the civil power was such as to look down all attempts at violence. Not even a stone was thrown. About ten o'clock the Portland Advertiser, the editor of which we some one or two hundred men, under the leaderare scarcely acquainted with. But, we wish our ship of a man called Captain Thomas, slipped readers, and the liberal Whig press throughout away, unobserved by the police, and paid me the country, to know the price to be paid for the visit. They thundered at the door, and demandfriendship of the Secretary of State and his Pres- ed my appearance. I opened it, went out on the step, and they asked whether I was the editor of the Era? 'I am-what do you wish?' Captain down. The closing paragraphs of an editorial in Thomas, acting as spokesman, said that they were a company of Virginians and Marylanders-they were going to do things up in their own style-They wished to put my press into the canal, and give me a coat of tar and feathers. 'Well, I suppose you will hear me first,' I replied. There was a little tumult, but cries of 'hear him! hear him!' soon prevailed, and, though occasionally interrupted, I addressed them for ten or fifteen minutes. They became comparatively quiet, and at the close of my remarks Mr. Radeliffe jumped on the steps before me, made a short but earnest appeal to them, moved an adjournment, put it to vote, and the crowd resolved to adjourn with but

one dissenting voice. In ten minutes not a man

was to be seen about my dwelling. The crowd

gradually melted away from the office, and by

twelve o'clock everything was quiet. Law had

triumphed, the Liberty of the Press had been

recognised, the honor of the city was secured,

peech. Now, where did the editor of the Liberty Party Paper get his version from? I pronounce it false. At no time, on no occasion, not for an instant, did I concede anything to the mobreasoned with them, expostulated with them on the inconsistency; absurdity, and lawlessness of their conduct, maintained the lawfulness of my own, asserted without stint the right of free discussion, told them I was defenceless, unarmed, one man against many, they could do with me what they pleased, but I had committed no crime, could make no concession, stood upon my

rights as an American citizen. What, sir, I again ask, is your authority for putting in my mouth that puling, whining speech you pretend to remember? Come down into this District, and ask the men whom you regard as little better than fiends, but who have magnanimity enough to tell the truth of a man who dares maintain his rights, whether the editor of the Era has ever yielded anything to compulsion.

> For the National Era. TO MARY.

WITH A PICTURE OF THE ANGELS BEARING SAIN

CATHERINE TO HEAVEN They bear her up the midnight skies, Wrapt in her last, most tranquil sleep. Above the wild and barren shore— The beetling crag, the diszy steep-Over the torrent's sounding rus

Over the storms that vex the deep. No wail of winds, no surge of waves, May break upon the martyr's rest-No mortal dread, no wild alarm, Can stir again her charmed breas As she journeys towards the peaceful shore

The far, fair city of the bles Her guide, her guard, her sure support, Their breath makes calm along her way.

Beat down and still the angry storm Thus thou, oh, sainted friend ! hast won Thus do the angels bear thee on.

Above the weary wastes of life, its fearful deeps, its storm, its strife :-Already down the dim air fades Our world, night hung with mortal shades— Soon heaven's far lights shall round thee play, And the great stars ourn along thy way

Thy journey shall have end at last-Thine angel-bearers lay thee down-Oh, gently, softly lay thee down! On a shining mount, where white and vast A throne from everlasting stands, Watching the ages in their flight-

O'erlooking the celestial lands O'erlooking creation's awful sea, A fathomiess sea, that bath no shores-Who sows the deep with stars, and pour Through countless worlds His life and light. Yet not the thunders of His power,

And not His glory's utmost blaze Shall break thy sleep at that dread hour, To shake thy soul with wild amaze. But, as a father smiles above

His infant in its rosy rest, With yearnings, till the answering love Stirs in the tender, dreaming breast, And, smiling softly out of sleep, The child looks up into his eyes Yet meets their gaze so fond and deep With nought of wonder or surpri

Thus, on thine eye-lids cold and still, Brief seals upon thine angel sight A gentle breathing shalt thou feel, A warmth, a balm, a kiss of light! The while thy rest of perfect peace The gracious Father bends above, To give thy tranced soul release,

And wake thee with His smile of love. In flushes warm, and rapturous sighs, Thon'lt lift thine unbewildered eyes.

Look round on Heaven, and know thy home In sincerest gratitude, I would acknowledge my people. poem for one of the most beautiful and touching ssons ever taught to my heart. Most lovely, and richly endowed for gracing and enjoying life, my friend has been for twelve long years an invalid-yet suffering not alone with patience, but with sublime cheerfulness. Submissively folding her hands over her young heart, and pressing down its impatient throbbings, she has ever smiled in the face of the smiter. Her sick room is not a haunt of shadows and silence, but she makes it, to those who love her best, a beautiful and happy place—the vestibule of Heaven. Philadelphia, March 28, 1851.

ALBANY STATE REGISTER.

This paper is the Administration organ at Albany, and the deadly foe of the Seward men. Its mode of waging political warfare is honorable to its employers, and must awaken the profound admiration of all honest men. It seems that it is in the habit of inserting articles abusing certain distinguished Whigs, for general circulation, and then, issuing another edition, with these articles omitted, for special circulation among the distinguished men thus assailed!

"On the 17th inst," says the New York Tribene, "a long editorial appeared in the State Register, entited 'Falsehoods of the Journal,' and indicating a determined hostility to the election of Gov. Fish as the United States Senator. It closes

with the following paragraphs:

"'It is indeed true that we have approved the course of Mr. Beekman on the United States Senator question. In doing so, we have acted on our own responsibility, and not on that of the President. On this subject, as on most others, we speak only for ourselves. The right to speak our sentiments, fearlessly and independently on all questions, we have not and shall not surrender.'

but the whole of it) is OMITTED from the copy of the Register sent to Gov. Fish as a subscriber! not a hint of its existence appears in that copy. The space made by taking it out is filled with old advertisements, showing distinctly the object for which and the motive with which the suppression

Again on the 17th inst. (the day before the successful effort was made to elect a United States Senator, the Register contained the following: "LOOK OUT FOR SHOALS!

" For the Albany Daily State Register " The notorious Abolitionist, Gerrit Smith, in very active in efforts to procure the election of Hamilton Fish to the United States Senate. To this complexion has the matter come at last. "'The proceedings in the Legislature on this day (Monday) will develope the plot and its result. Messrs. Stone and Stanton, noted Locofoco Abolitionists, are relied upon to pursue such a course, by their votes or by their absence, as will give the form of an election to a Whig friend of a Whig National Administration! If such should and patriotism of Senator Beekman's course?'

"No trace of this article, either, appeared in the copy of the Register sent to Gov. Fish; but its place is filled with matter of no consequence what-

The press of all parties should unite in fasten ing the brand of public infamy on such a paper as this; and had the Administration proper self-respect, it would cut its acquaintance as soc

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We differ from the National Eva on im ant points. We don't believe that 'crime can be legalized' We understand the Era to maintain that it can be so far legalized, as, (to use the expression of one of his correspondents,) to obligate us 'to passive obedience to it!"—Liberty Party

We think this shall be our last denial of such an imputation. Any one who makes it henceforth, we shall regard and treat as an intentional name, in an editorial in the Era, written in Lynn, Massachusetts, on the 1st of last September:

"To me human law has no sanctity, any further than it is a transcript of, or in harmony with, the 'Higher Law,' the Divine Law, the Law of Nature, the Law of Him who has created all things, and has paramount authority over all things. If it receive my reverence and obedience, it is because it is just and true, and has therefore the sanction of Him to whom alone I acknowledge absolute allegiance, and not because of the existence of human penalties or rewards. I recognise no sanctity, no authority in any Hu-man Law which is in conflict with the Divine

This was the only report made of that night's Law. If it require me to do a moral wrong, it requires what the Universe has no right to require-to commit an act of rebellion against the Supreme Lawgiver. I will not do that wrong, but will disobey the law, and submit to the penalty. Disobedience is demanded by my allegiance to Justice and Truth ; Submission, by my respect for Peace and Order."

mir of call

Again, on the 7th of November following, in another editoral, we wrote-

" Peaceable Nonconformity to a law on conscientious grounds, coupled with submission to its penalties, we understand. That is a duty which, at times, devolves on the citizen, ought to be faithfully discharged, and may, with entire respect for the law-making power, and consistently with a general recognitition of its authority."

We defy any man to quote an expression of opinion, from any of our writings, in conflict with these declarations.

EX-SENATOR PHELPS.

"I hesitate not to say, in the most unequivocal manner, (and in this I have the concurrence of my colleague in the Senate, and I believe that of the entire delegation of Vermont,) that the act referred to does not 'embody the deliberate sense of the people of Vermont.' I may add with truth, that it does not, in my opinion, embody the delib-erate sentiment of the Legislative body of the State."-Extract of a Letter from Senator Phelps to J. Segar, of the Virginia House of Delegates, dated January 1st, 1851.

Those who have known the life and course of Mr. Phelps in Washington will attach little importance to any opinion of his touching the question of Slavery. He may have spoken the sentiments of Mr. Upham, but it is simply ridiculous for him to attempt to speak for Mr. Peck, Mr. Hebard, or for the Legislature of his State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Buckingham has introduced in the Senate of Massachusetts, from the Joint Committee on the subject of Slavery, an act to prohibit any officer or member of a volunteer company from aiding the United States Marshal in the arrest of fugitives from service, to render more stringent the laws against kidnapping, and to secure more effectually the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus in cases where the persons in duress are claimed

FROM HAYTI.

Letters from Port au Prince of the last of February mention that Mr. Walsh was still in the capital, upon his mission from the himerican Gov. capital, upon his mission from the American Gov-ernment in regard to the pocification of the Island. It is understood this his mission is to restore peace, either by persuading the Emperor to acknowledge the independence of St. Domingo, or by inducing the Dominicans to come under the rule of the Empire. The opinion of leading men upon the Island is, however, that the Emperor would never consent to forego his claims, nor would the Dominicans quietly give up their present independence. We do not learn whether the claims of certain merchants of this country for indemnity, of nearly a quarter of a century standing, are to be pressed by Mr. Walsb. The Haytiens consider that the in-terference of the United States in their internal affairs is uncalled for .- Intelligencer

We rather think it is. Our Government has never recognised the Haytiens as an independent People, or shown them ordinary courtesy; so that it is somewhat impertinent for it to attempt to play the part of peacemaker.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Indiana has concluded its business and adjourned Amongst the provisions of the new Constitution

which attract most attention are the following:
Prohibiting the future immigration of blacks into the State under the penalty of confiscation of their property and imprisonment. This, howev-er, is to be submitted to a separate vote of the

branches liable for each other's circulation-the for a free-banking system upon the New York principle. Also, compelling Corporation Stockholders to be individually liable for the debts thereof to an amount equal to their stock therein, respectively, and stockholders in other corporations to be individually liable to such an extent as the Legislature may see fit to prescribe, as special acts are allowable where the object sought

attainable by a general law. Various Law Reforms are proposed, and the next Legislature is to appoint three Commissioners to simplify the Legal Practice of the State, abolish distinctions between Law and Equity, and (if the Legislature should so direct) modify the Statute Law. Hereafter, also, all the Judges are Court by general ticket; the Circuit Judges by the several Districts.

Much business of a local character hitherto

mposed on the Legislature is henceforth remitted o the County Boards. he adoption of the new Constitution be taken on the first Monday in August next, but the Legisla-ture has the power of fixing the time. If adopted, the Constitution will go in force on the first day

of November, 1851. WILLIAM P. MULCHINOCK has in press a volume of Poems, which will be published next week by Strong, at 98 Nassau street, and the other booksellers in the city. The literary magazines of this country, within the last two years, have given their readers several of the poems of Mr. Mulchinock, which have been very favorably received.

ed.-N. Y. Evening Post. The readers of Mr. Mulchinock's Stanzas to Workers, published in the last number of the Era, will be prepared to expect many good things in the new volume.

MR. RITCHIE AND HIS LOSSES.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: In your last paper, while speaking of the failure of Congress to pass a bill for the relief of Mr. Ritchie, you say:
"If, on careful examination, it shall be ascer

tained by the next Congress that he has lost by his printing contract with this, much as we dis-approve of the apparent motives from which that ontract was entered into, we trust that the loss may be made good, and that he may be allowed a To this judgment, few would be disposed to object; and, if I understand the matter, it was because Mr. Ritchie failed to show the amount of

his losses, which prevented the passage of the bill for his relief. I would be the last one to oppress broken-down old man, but I would not vote a bonus to him for his advocacy of the "Compromise measures." It is on this ground that I rejoice that the effort to show him worthy of the marty's crown, and to encircle his brow with a false halo, has proved abortive. Who is Mr. Ritchie, and what has he done to entitle him to a donation from Congress? It is true he is a veteran editor, but we here his course but, as an editor, what has been his course Claiming to be "the sole organ of the Democrac at the seat of Government," he has been a stand-ing reproach to the Democracy of the North. He has proved himself to be one-sided, partial, biging reproach to the Democracy of the North. He has proved himself to be one-sided, partial, bigoted, and utterly regardless of the principles he professed to advocate. He has ridiculed, maligned, and abused without stint the true friends of Democracy throughout the land, and has not ceased to preach a crusade against the Van Burens, the Bentons, the Wilmots, and every good and true man who dared to oppose the extension of slavery into free territory. Nay, he has done worse than this. Like the personage mentioned in the New Testament, he has labored to seduce our statesmen. He has taken them up into a high mountain, and offered them all the kingdoms of slavery if they would fall down and worship. Instead of rebuking the Tempter, some of our Instead of rebuking the Tempter, some of our politicians of easy virtue have bowed down and worshipped—witness the apostacy of such men as Webster, and Cass, and Dickinson, and Buchanan, and their numerous satellites. He has chanan, and their numerous satellites. He has therefore no claim upon the generosity of the North. What reculiar claim has he upon the North. What reculiar claim has he upon the generousity of the Democracy? While professing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at ing to be the "sole or

ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at the seat of Government," he has been unremitting in his efforts to transfer their allegiance to a hybrid "Union party," in which their principles would be swallowed up in an abortive effort to justify and sanotify the "Compromise measures" of a Whig Administration. Notwithstanding all this, I would extend the mantle of charity so far as to acquit him of intentional errors; but what shadow of excuse can be urged in defence of his story, that he will lose money on the additional printing voted to him at the called session of the Senate, in the face of Mr. Rives's published declaration that he can make upwards of \$4,000 on ration that he can make upwards of \$4,000 on this printing alone, and Mr. R.'s offer to him of \$1,000 for the privilege of doing this additional printing? What excuse can be offered for this transparent attempt at deception?